

Mak language

The **Mak language** (Chinese: 莫语; *autonym*: ⁱ3 ^{ma}:k8)^[3] is a Kam–Sui language spoken in Libo County, Qiannan Prefecture, Guizhou, China. It is spoken mainly in the four townships of Yangfeng 羊/阳风乡 (including Dali 大利村 and Xinchang 新场村 dialects^[4]), Fangcun 方村, Jialiang 甲良, and Diwo 地莪 in Jialiang District 甲良, ^{Libo} County. Mak speakers can also be found in Dushan County. Mak is spoken alongside Ai-Cham and Bouyei.^[5] The Mak are officially classified as ^{Bouyei} by the Chinese government.

Yang (2000) considers ^{Ai-Cham} and Mak to be different dialects of the same language.

The Fangcun was first studied by Fang-Kuei Li in 1942, and the Yangfeng dialect was studied in the 1980s by Dabai Ni of the ^{Minzu} University of China.^[5] Ni also noted that the Mak people only sing Bouyei folk songs, and that about 5,000 Mak people have shifted to the Bouyei language.

References

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2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Mak (China)" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/makc1235>). *Glottolog* 3.0. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.

3. See ^{Proto-Tai}_language#Tones for an explanation of the tone codes.

4. Ni Dabai [倪大白]. 2010. *侗台语概论* [*An introduction to Kam-Tai languages*], p.249. Beijing: Ethnic Publishing House [民族出版社]. ISBN 978-7-105-10582-3

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Mak	
^{i}3 ^{ma}:k8	
Native to	China
Region	Libo County, southern Guizhou
Ethnicity	10,000 (2000) ^[1]
Native speakers	5,000 (2007) ^[1]
Language family	<div>Kra–Dai<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kam–Sui<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mak</div>
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	mkg
Glottolog	makc1235 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/makc1235) ^[2]

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